

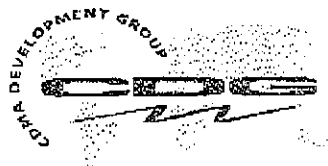
Source: Chairman

Title: Communication from CDMA Development Group

Agenda item: 7

Document for:

Decision	
Discussion	X
Information	



May 26, 1999

Mr. Karl Heinz Rosenbrock
Chair, Project Coordination Group
Third Generation Partnership Project
650 route des Lucioles
Sophia Antipolis, Cedex 06921
FRANCE

Dear Mr. Rosenbrock:

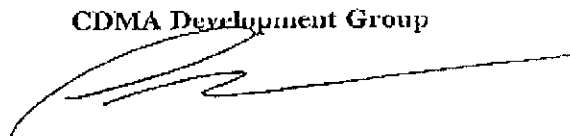
The wireless industry has made significant progress over the past year toward achieving the ITU's vision to harmonize Radio Transmission Technologies (RTTs) for IMT-2000. In particular, the joint efforts of operators and manufacturers have allowed WCDMA and cdma2000 to become much more closely aligned. The needs of global operators have been communicated to the wireless community, reinforcing their requirement for a single, global, harmonized CDMA standard for third generation (3G) systems. However, further effort is needed on the part of standards organizations and partnership projects to achieve true harmonization between WCDMA and cdma2000 to enable the benefits operators require.

We believe that through the efforts of the partnership projects and the regional standards bodies, we can meet the needs of global operators and truly harmonize WCDMA and cdma2000. We encourage you to begin a dialogue on the attached contribution at the June 21-23, 1999, 3GPP meeting in Miami. We will plan to contribute the document to TSG SA to begin the formal process of harmonizing these two proposed standards.

I look forward to receiving your reply to this proposal. I can be reached at +1-714-545-9400.

Sincerely,

CDMA Development Group



Perry M. LaForge
Executive Director

Attachments

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3GPP

Source: CDMA Development Group (through Committee T1)

Date: May 25, 1999

Title: 3G Standards

Introduction

Significant progress has been made over the past year toward achieving the ITU's vision to harmonize Radio Transmission Technologies (RTTs) for IMT-2000. In particular, the joint efforts of operators and manufacturers have allowed WCDMA and cdma2000 to become much more closely aligned. The needs of global operators have been communicated to the wireless community, reinforcing their requirement for a single, global, harmonized CDMA standard for third generation (3G) systems. However, further effort is needed on the part of standards organizations and partnership projects to achieve true harmonization between WCDMA and cdma2000 to enable the benefits operators require.

There has been a series of ongoing operator discussions over the past year to effect a harmonized, global CDMA standard for IMT-2000. These discussions led to the historic February 17, 1999, Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) agreement that defined a single 3G CDMA standard with three modes and support of the two predominant core network technologies. TABD is a forum for discussing business issues between industry and government representatives from the United States and Europe. Third generation standards have become a key discussion item on the TABD agenda. The February TABD agreement provided the framework for a harmonized standard; it is now the responsibility of the standards bodies and partnership projects to take the necessary action to implement the TABD agreement. The February 17, 1999, TABD output document is contained in Appendix A.

The TABD framework is very consistent with the ongoing work taking place among operators, as well as the single-standard framework adopted by ITU-R at the March 1999, ITU-R Task Group 8/1 meeting. It is necessary that 3GPP adopt and implement this framework.

Requirements

During the February 17, 1999 TABD meeting, participants agreed to several critical items regarding the harmonization of RTTs for IMT-2000. Participants agreed.

1. To strongly support the industry-led standards making process in the ITU
2. That the role of government should be to facilitate use of spectrum and to not make technology choices
3. That IPR problems should be resolved by companies privately
4. To support operator needs for:
 - 4.1. Backward compatibility
 - 4.2. Global roaming

- 4.3. Modular deployment to allow smooth evolution/transition to 3G
- 4.4. Cooperation to allow timely introduction of 3G
- 4.5. Adherence to the ITU schedule
- 5. To establish a 3G CDMA standard that provides for three modes of operation (multi-carrier, direct sequence, and TDD). Furthermore:
 - 5.1. That each mode shall support both core networks (i.e., GSM MAP and ANSI-41)
 - 5.2. That commonality shall be maximized among the three CDMA modes
- 6. To develop and support a standardized, network-to-network (GSM MAP and ANSI-41) interface
- 7. To recognize one TDMA standard (not harmonized with the CDMA standard)

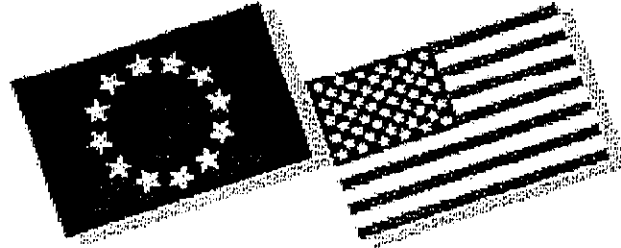
While discussions on WCDMA/cdma2000 harmonization have been ongoing, standards organizations and partnership projects have not started the detailed work of implementing all of the TABD requirements listed above. In particular, items 4.1, 4.2, 5, and 6 should be addressed by 3GPP.

Recommendations

To achieve these harmonization objectives, the following recommendations are provided.

1. 3GPP adopt the requirements contained in items 1-7
2. 3GPP add the following items from above to the 3G work plan, and seek contributions for implementing these requirements
 - 4.1 – Backward compatibility
 - 4.2 – Global roaming
 - 5 – To establish a 3G CDMA standard that provides for three modes of operation (multi-carrier, direct sequence, and TDD) Furthermore:
 - 5.1 – That each mode shall support both core networks (i.e., GSM MAP and ANSI-41)
 - 5.2 – That commonality shall be maximized among the three CDMA modes
 - 6 – A standardized, network-to-network (GSM MAP and ANSI-41) interface
3. Consistent with requirement 5.1, 3GPP seek contributions for cdma2000/GSM MAP interoperability
4. 3GPP establish a formal liaison with 3GPP2 to initiate a dialogue on implementing these requirements and the February 17, 1999 TABD agreement
5. That these activities be scheduled to enable completion of a harmonized CDMA-based standard in accordance with the ITU's IMT-2000 schedule

Appendix A:
Transatlantic Business Dialogue
Statement of Conclusions and Recommendations
Meeting of February 17, 1999



TRANSATLANTIC BUSINESS DIALOGUE

Transatlantic Business Dialogue

Electronics, Electrical, Information Technology, Telecommunications (EETIS)
Sectors

Statement of Conclusions and Recommendations

Meeting of February 17, 1999

Hosted by the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)

Washington, D.C.

Final and Official Text

The Electronics, Electrical, Information Technology, and Telecommunications (EETIS) sectors of the Transatlantic Business Dialogue had an extremely productive meeting of senior executives from U.S. and European industry on issues of concern to our sector in the Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) in 1999. The EETIS group will work throughout this year to ensure the success of the 5th TABD Conference of CEOs in Berlin. We specifically commit to provide a report to the U.S. and European Co-chairs of the TABD on the state of our recommendations by August 1, 1999. The EETIS group will also work to ensure wide participation of CEOs from our industry in Berlin.

The EETIS group made specific progress during our discussions in Washington on the following:

During our meetings on February 17th, we reviewed recommendations and commitments made at the Charlotte TABD Conference of CEOs in November, 1998. We re-affirmed the recommendation on environmental regulations, 3rd generation wireless standards, implementation of Mutual Recognition

Agreements, and priorities to ensure acceptance of supplier's declaration of conformity to certain regulatory requirements on information technology products (One Standard, One Test, Supplier's Declaration of Conformity).

Environmental Policy Issues: Waste from Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE)

The draft directive proposal on waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) developed by DG XI (Environment) of the European Commission raises significant concerns for U.S. and European businesses and also consumers. We note also in 1999 the potential trade restrictions and violations of international trade obligations in any final directive based on the current draft WEEE directive. We do support overall goals of protection of the environment, however, the EETIS group strongly opposes the ways in which the draft proposes to implement these goals.

Companies in the EETIS sector continue to have three principal objections to the draft: the ban on use of certain essential materials, the establishment of mandatory design specifications, and imposition of sole responsibility on the manufacturer for the collection and recycling of used products, eg. minimum recycled content. We urge the Commission to initiate focused consultations with industry to address these concerns.

We strongly urge the European Commission to agree to discuss the WEEE proposal within the framework of the Transatlantic Economic Partnership. The transatlantic business community looks forward to working with the Commission to ensure that a final directive accomplishes our shared environmental goals by relying on industry-driven technical and commercial solutions, and the participation of all stakeholders in the product chain to contribute to a solution.

Third Generation Wireless Standards and Regulatory Policy. All members of the Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue Electrical Electronic Information and Technology Telecommunications (EETIS) group welcomed the participation of telecommunications operators in our meeting on February 17th.

The EETIS group strongly supports the industry-led standards-making process within the ITU. There was broad consensus that the role of governments should be to facilitate the use of spectrum and not make technology choices in the standardization process. There was a broad expectation that any intellectual property rights problems should be resolved by the private companies in time.

All agreed to support the operators' expressed needs for 1) backward compatibility with existing systems; 2) global roaming; 3) modular deployment to allow the smooth evolution/transition to 3G; 4) cooperation between parties to ensure timely and successful introduction of 3G services; and 5) adherence to the time schedule set by the ITU.

With these factors in mind, there was broad consensus that a single global standard is not achievable for 3rd generation wireless. In addition, it was noted that competition and the ability to choose among technologies provides incentives for innovation. Operators expressed their desire to choose between standards according to their needs, taking into account their business decisions based on the different 2G systems deployed. Therefore, EETIS supports the approach presented by operators to establish a TDMA standard and a CDMA standard with three modes of operation.

With respect to the CDMA standards issue, the operators proposed and the EETIS group supports the establishment of a 3G CDMA standard that provides for three modes of operation (multi-carrier, direct sequence, and TDD); support by each mode for both core networks (*i.e.*, GSM MAP and ANSI-41); provision to maximize commonality among those modes; and network-to-network interfaces. In so doing, operators will be able to choose which of the modes of operation to deploy in their networks that will best serve their needs.

All participants in our meeting of February 17, 1999 strongly agreed that the U.S. should not on present grounds initiate a Super 301 action on this matter. This is in the interest of avoiding government action counterproductive to Trans-Atlantic progress on 3rd generation wireless issues.